

SAINT PAUL VERXA

Open Evenings Till Christmas.

Reasonable prices and right values...

15 Cents For a gallon of New Orleans Molasses.

15 Cents For a gallon of pure Michigan Cider.

25 Pounds Good light brown Sugar for one dollar.

15 Cents For a loaf of the best Angel Food, for today's sale.

15 Cents Per pound for Deseccated Cocoanut.

5 Cents Per quart of best, new, clean Navy Beans.

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TALES OF VIOLENCE.

State Rests in the Leonard Homicide Case, and Defense Opens.

SEVERAL WITNESSES HEARD.

Say They Were Threatened With Assassination by Various Strikers

BECAUSE THEY WORKED.

Court Adjourns Over to Wednesday Out of Respect for Gillfillan.

The Leonard homicide case is drawing to a close very rapidly. The state has only one more witness to call and the defense but three witnesses left.

Max Wolf, one of Mrs. Hanson's boarders, was the first witness called. He testified that he boarded at the house of Mrs. Hanson on Rosabel street.

Cross-Examined by Mr. O'Brien, he said he went into the room after he heard the first shot, but then ran into the washroom.

Mrs. Margaret Hanson, the proprietress of the boarding house, then took the stand, and testified as follows:

"I saw Mr. Nash and Mr. Leonard come in, and went out to meet them. Mr. Nash asked me if I had room for ten or twelve boarders, and for supper and breakfast for them, and I said yes."

Luth and Cox came in. Luth stood near the stove and called out to me, and said: "Don't take them; they are scabs, and I said: 'All right.' Luth said: 'Don't pay any attention to this man.' Nash said: 'Don't be afraid. You'll get your pay from the company.' Nash said it was none of Luth's business, and went over to him, and Luth gave him one here."

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Judge Brill said finally that he would allow the clothing to be introduced.

A tattered and torn hat was shown and objected to.

Mrs. Luth was called, and identified the hat as her husband's. She had last seen it on the day of the shooting. Her husband was twenty-seven years and seven months old, and was a large man, weighing about 190 pounds.

Mr. Butler stated his theory of the hat to the court. There was a mark of the hat on the hat which indicated that a bullet had been fired from above the head, and that the wound in the top of the shoulder would bear out that theory. He would show by Dr. Wheaton, when he could find him, that the hat was in the same condition five minutes after the shooting.

Court convened at 2 o'clock in the afternoon with every seat in the room occupied and the galleries crowded.

The widow of Luth, robed in black, with a long black veil streaming from her headgear, accompanied by a relative of her own sex, occupied a seat directly back of the defendant, and took a keen interest in the proceedings.

Every time the Attorney General "spurred" a witness or asked some sarcastic question of the witness a gentle smile would creep over their faces, or else they would nod approval.

Defense Begins.

C. D. O'Brien opened for the defense, and made an eloquent and impressive plea for Leonard. "Defendant," he said, "acted in self-defense, and we are able to prove and establish the fact. He acted simply as any ordinary person would under similar circumstances."

G. Lower was the first witness called by the defense. He resides in Stillwater, he said, and is a locomotive engineer on the Omaha; is not a member of the A. R. U.; worked during the strike; was intimidated, threatened with violence, and was in constant danger of losing his life owing to the feeling of strikers and others.

Here Attorney Butler interposed an objection to the admissibility of the evidence. His objection was based on the ground that as the evidence offered was from Stillwater it had no bearing on the matter at issue. "Why," said he, "we might just as well call witnesses from the Lake shore riots in Chicago or any place in the Union."

Mr. O'Brien said he wished to prove by the witnesses that they, as employees of the railroad, had been intimidated, threatened and molested, and that, therefore, the homicide of the defendant was justifiable, and he had reasonable cause to arm himself. He cited a case in the Minnesota Reports that confirmed his contention of the admissibility of the evidence, and the court accepted the evidence.

Charles King said he worked for the Omaha company twelve years between St. Paul and Stillwater as an engineer.

He was threatened during the strike; Leonard fired for him part of two days during the strike; July 3 to 6 he acted as switchman, and while so acting several times narrowly escaped stones thrown at him from ambush and the strike.

Mr. O'Brien—Were you ever in fear of your life?

Witness—I'm constant fear. I was so nervous I could not sleep. Why, when in bed—

Mr. Butler—I object to the bed incident, because it has no connection with the homicide. He might have had the nightmare.

A murmur of approval responded from the audience, and after a reprimand from Judge Brill the witness was excused.

Louis Rider swore he lives in Roberts, Wis.; married six years; came to St. Paul on the night of July 6, from New York; now has charge of a pump-jack station on the Omaha; while working there he was struck by a train, and threatened with the time; while in St. Paul lived on Walnut street, East St. Paul; was waited on by a committee of A. R. U. and asked to abandon work; one Fitzpatrick, whom he had known for two years, asked him one night when he was returning from work if he was doing right, and, after a wordy war, separated; no blows were struck, neither was he molested that evening; the next night he met Harrington and the Briggs boys, who said he should be killed.

Would he killed if he worked next day; another time met Kaine and two other men, who threw their arms around him, took a revolver from him, pulled the trigger, but he got away; as he ran down the street he heard cries of "shoot the scab!" He first got acquainted with Leonard on the night of July 6.

Cross-examined by Mr. Butler: "Was the revolver loaded?"

"No, sir."

"What were you carrying an empty revolver for?"

"To defend myself."

Here the audience gave vent to a merry chuckle, and the court said that any one who could not restrain from exulting either approval or disparagement would be compelled to leave the court room.

Mr. Butler—Were you a railroad policeman?

Mr. Rider—Yes, sir.

"Who furnished you the pistol?"

"Mr. Williams, a conductor."

"Were you sworn in as a policeman before you received the pistol?"

"No, sir."

Mr. Moore, of Ada, Minn., and W. Frazer, of St. Paul, both employees of the Omaha, stated the witness stand that they had been called names, threatened and

intimidated during the strike.

Mr. Busbee, of 282 Pleasant avenue, is a messenger for the Omaha; is twenty-one years old; left Janesville, Wis., April 4 for St. Paul; worked as messenger until June when he volunteered his services as fireman; also acted as switchman; fired on Engine No. 23 between St. Paul and Stillwater, and on one occasion, when he reached the union depot in St. Paul, was threatened with life; on other occasions his engine was struck with stones thrown at him; knew Leonard, and related to him the threats and his experiences.

Sam Bull has lived in past six years in St. Paul; worked at all branches of railroading for the Omaha; was struck with rocks during the strike, and in consequence, was laid up four days; threatened and intimidated continually; was greeted with remarks such as "it'll be a cinch to kill him." He ought to be killed, etc.; was informed by a committee of the A. R. U. that he would not live to make another train; Fitzpatrick asked him: "What do you mean by this? Somebody will stick a knife in your bowels and let them roll out for dogs to eat;" twenty-five men surrounded him once, and one said, "I'll take a smash at you for fun," and another said, "We'll have you in the morgue tomorrow," while draking

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